

**Administration Report
of the Manipur State
1911-1912.**

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FOR SALE

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

MANIPUR STATE

FOR THE YEAR

1911-1912



J. C. HIGGINS

VICE-PRESIDENT, MANIPUR STATE DARBAR



CALCUTTA
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CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

THE State of Manipur lies between latitude 24° 35' and 24° 48' North and longitude 93° 10' and 94° 30' East. The area of the State is estimated at 7,600 square miles; that of the valley, apart from the hill tracts, is about 670 square miles, of which one-third is under cultivation. The population, according to the final census figures of 1911, was 3,46,323.

The revenue of the last five years averages Rs. 4,63,367, while the tribute paid annually to the Government of India is Rs. 50,000.

2. His Highness Raja Chura Chand Singh was 26 years 11 months and 16 days old on 31st March 1912. His Highness is a Manipuri Kshatria, and has three wives (1) Ngangbom Dhanainanjuri Ibemacha, (2) Chingakhom Sayama Sakhi, (3) Ngangbom Preo Sakhi.

He has two sons by the second Rani, two daughters by the first Rani and one daughter by the third Rani. His first son is aged 4 years and his second son one year.

3. In March last His Highness the Raja of Hill Tippera visited the State and was the guest of His Highness the Raja of Manipur. During the year the State was also visited by the Officer Commanding the Assam Brigade and by the Superintending Engineer, Mr. White. Mr. Disney, the Sanitary Engineer, came up in connexion with the waterworks.

4. The coronation in England of Their Gracious Majesties King George V and Queen Mary was celebrated in June. On 22nd June a ceremonial parade of the XVIIth Infantry (The Loyal Regiment) together with the Manipur State Military Police took place under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Tytler, and for three consecutive days from the 22nd to the 24th there were sports, musical performances, and other amusements for all classes of the population.

5. The 12th December, the day of the Imperial Darbar at Delhi, was also celebrated by the Indian population with suitable amusements. The palace of His Highness the Raja, all public buildings belonging to Government and to the State, and almost all the private houses of Imphal were illuminated in the evening. The poor and the schoolboys were fed.

6. From 24th to 30th March His Highness the Raja also gave entertainments in honour of the visit to India of Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress.

7. During the year there was no disturbance among the Manipuris.

8. The conduct of the Hill Tribes, with the exception of a few villages, was satisfactory. In this connexion I may mention the following important cases:—

(1) In the south of the State a riot took place between the Kuki villages of Shongshang and Nakal with the result that 12 men of Nakal and 6 of Shongshang

wounded, of whom 2 Naka men died. The Chiefs of both villages were sentenced, and the villages themselves sentenced to punitive labour. Mangkhulen, Chief of Shenghaang, was also ordered to pay Rs. 300 compensation to the relatives of the 2 deceased.

(2) At Lembakhul in the eastern hills bordering on the valley, a Tangkhul was so severely beaten in a drunken affray that he succumbed to his injuries. Two accused were arrested and punished with imprisonment. They were also ordered to pay Rs. 150 as compensation to the relations of the deceased.

(3) On the Mao Cart Road between Karong and Senapatithong a British subject was robbed and wounded by Nagas. As there was no clue to the identity of the assailants, a force of additional police was posted at Karong to patrol the road and prevent crime. The cost of this guard is recovered from the Naga villages in the vicinity. No crime has been reported since its formation.

(4) At Thangyam Khulel, in the north-east of the State, a Kuki was beaten in a drunken brawl by another Kuki of Lushat village and died of the effects. The accused was arrested and punished with imprisonment.

(5) A Manipuri traveller was murdered at Jirighat, on the Cachar border, but enquiries have failed to ascertain who committed the murder. It is by no means certain that the hill tribes are to blame, my own opinion being that the man was killed by Manipuri settlers of Jiribam.

9. The tribes in the unadministered Somra tract, north-east of the State, gave no trouble during the year.

DISARMAMENT.

10. During the year 41 unlicensed guns and 3 licensed guns were confiscated of which 40 were surrendered voluntarily; 11 were licensed and returned to the men who produced them. The decrease in the number of unlicensed guns withdrawn during the year under report as compared with the previous year (80) is attributable to the continued search made for guns in previous years. As was the case last year, the majority of the unlicensed guns produced were brought in from the unadministered tract on the north-east border of the State.

At the end of the year there were 941 licensed guns of which 17 were reserved for the State.

TOURS.

11. On the 19th October 1911, His Highness the Raja left Imphal for Brindaban, where he performed some religious ceremonies, and proceeded to Delhi on the 1st December 1911 to be present at the Imperial Darbar. His Highness returned to Brindaban and reached Imphal on the 8th January 1912, visiting Navadwipa and Silchar *en route*. His Highness was accompanied by his first Rani, his eldest brother, Rajkumar Dumbra Singh, Senapati, his nephew, Rajkumar Vaskor Singh, Saogujam Ibunga Chauba Singh, the Education and Jail Member, Comchaoba Singh, Additional Member of the Darbar and a large suite. I was with him in Delhi from the 1st to the 18th December. His Highness took part in the procession at the State Entry and was present at all the State ceremonies held on the occasion. He was granted a private interview by His Majesty the King-Emperor. The Rani was also received in private audience by Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. His Highness the Raja and Her Highness the Rani were very gratified at the courtesy and condescension of Their Majesties.

His Highness the Raja made his usual tours in the valley.

I was on tour for 114 days. My principal tours were—

(1) 2nd to 10th April 1911 and 21st April to 14th May 1911, in connexion with the Jiribam settlement. I also visited Silchar, where I met the Deputy Conservator of Forests and discussed the future working of the State forests on the Cachar border.

(2) 17th to 30th August 1911, to inspect the copper workings at Kongal thana, on the Burma border.

(3) 12th to 19th September 1911, to Ukhrul, to recruit coolies for the Abor Expedition.

(4) 8th November to 23rd December 1911, to the Coronation Darbar at Delhi. travelled via the Cachar road and visited the Jiribam settlements.

(5) 23rd to 29th January 1912, on the cart road from Mao to Imphal, during which I settled many Hill cases and inspected the trace of the new Mao-Ukhruil bridle path which leaves the cart road at Tadibi.

(6) 16th to 27th February 1912, to Thanga, Moirang and the Khasi Valley, in connexion with Fishery, Land Revenue and Hill cases.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND REVENUE.

Moulvi Abdul Wahed, Sub-Deputy Collector, was in charge of the Land Revenue Office throughout the year. He was on tour for 139 days. He is an efficient and energetic officer.

2 The field staff of 3 Kanungoes and 20 Amins not only carried out their ordinary duties of settlement of waste land, assessment of concealed cultivation, and exclusion of relinquished lands satisfactorily, but were also successfully employed in the collection of land revenue. This is the first year in which they have assisted the collection department.

There was no change in the rates of assessment, viz., Rs. 5 per *pari* in the main valley, and Rs. 3 per *pari* on wet rice land cultivated by hill men in some small valleys bordering on the main valley. The rate for the Jiri settlements is annas 5 per *bigha*. There were no complaints regarding these rates, which are not high.

During the year 3,422 *bighas* of waste land were taken up for cultivation, whereas the relinquishments of 1910-11 affecting the demand of the year under report resulted in 5,009 *bighas* going out of cultivation. 7,763 *bighas* of land were surveyed in the Jiri settlement.

During the year 619 petitions for the relinquishment of 3,841 *bighas* were received, as against 681 petitions referring to 5,009 *bighas* in the previous year.

The increased demand for waste land and the decrease in the relinquishment of cultivated areas were due to a rise in the price of rice during the year.

LAND REVENUE COLLECTION.

3. Experience has shown that the collection of revenue in the mofussil gives the collecting officers more opportunities of embezzlement. To obviate this, the system has been changed. The Lakpas and their subordinates now remain at head quarters, while the Kanungoes and Amins, whose ordinary work takes them out into the villages, are employed in hunting up defaulters and sending them into Imphal to pay their revenue. These alterations have had a salutary effect, as they enable a closer supervision to be kept over the work of the collecting staff.

One Lakpa was dismissed for the misappropriation of Rs. 1,492, and is now under trial before the Darbar. Another Lakpa resigned. The vacancies thus caused have been filled by one senior clerk of the collection department and an outsider, both men of respectable family.

The percentage of collection was 97.62 as against 95.81 in the previous year. The higher percentage is due to the imposition of a small fine on defaulting pattadars, the somewhat high price of rice during the year, and the new system of collection. The total receipts (excluding receipts from the Jiri settlement) were Rs. 3,19,095, as against Rs. 3,13,561 in the previous year. Rs. 1,125 out of a demand of Rs. 3,899 was collected from Jiri settlement on account of current revenue, the low percentage being due to the fact that a large proportion of the settlers were granted an extension of time. A further sum of Rs. 2,000 was received from the Mauzadar shortly after the close of the year.

DEMAND

4 The current demand for the valley was Rs. 3,16,875, as against 3,14,780 in the previous year. That for the Jiri settlement was Rs. 2,899.

The arrears on current demand at the close of the year were Rs. 6,745 and on arrears demand Rs. 2,215. Of this latter sum Rs. 1,192 was embezzled, and may be recovered. The arrears on the current demand for the Jiri settlement was Rs. 2,774 of which, as stated above, Rs. 2,000 has already been realised since the close of the

5. Remissions were granted as usual to the helpless, such as old widows, minors and decrepit persons. Out of Rs. 1,729 remitted during the year, Rs. 944 was on account of irrecoverable arrears.

COERCIVE MEASURES.

6. The coercive measures employed to realise arrears are the sale of defaulting estates and the imposition of a small fine on those who fail to pay their revenue before the 31st March. The fining of defaulters, of which mention was made in the previous year's report, was first brought into force during the year under report. That it has had the desired effect is shown by the great decrease of arrears on current demand. There were 3,246 sale cases for the realisation of Rs. 12,939, as against 3,447 cases for the realisation of Rs. 14,902 in the previous year. The fine to be paid by defaulters was not instituted till the end of 1910-11 and to prevent injustice to such as were ignorant of it, was not enforced till the 1st May. Hence the number of sale cases has not yet materially decreased. The amount realised from these fines was Rs. 1,166 which was credited under the head "Miscellaneous." Of the total arrears of Rs. 12,939, Rs. 9,222 was realised before the time fixed for sale of the defaulting estates, Rs. 528 was realised by sale, and Rs. 944 was remitted. Sale cases for the remaining Rs. 2,245 were pending at the close of the year.

7. *Expenditure.*—The expenditure was Rs. 24,391 as against Rs. 22,202 in 1910-11, when there was no Sub-Deputy Collector for some part of the year.

8. *Revenue Court Work.*—Out of 5,568 cases for disposal, 3,067 were disposed of and 2,501 remained pending as against 2,925 disposed of out of 4,319 in the previous year. The increase in the number of cases is probably due to the increased value of land, on account of the high price of rice. The reason so many cases are pending is that the majority were instituted during the collection season when the attention of the Sub-Deputy Collector and enquiring officers is engrossed in collection work.

9. Jirihath settlement has made satisfactory progress. According to the recent survey there are 14,346 *bighas* of settled lands. Some 300 new settlers have come during the year, while the old settlers have improved and extended their holdings. The principal crop of the settlement is, of course, rice, but in addition some 400 *bighas* were under sugarcane, while two new Khasia villages are entirely given to the cultivation of *pan* in land which is not suitable for rice.

10. *Hill Tribes*—House tax was levied at the same rate as in former years, *viz.*, Rs. 3 on all houses in the hills, and annas ten on the houses of all Nagas and Kukis cultivating land in the Valley or Jiribam.

The current demand was Rs. 70,111 as against Rs. 69,869 in the previous year, and the arrear demand Rs. 4,943.

Out of the total demand of Rs. 75,054, Rs. 69,178 was collected, Rs. 906 remitted and Rs. 4,970 remained unrealised. The arrears would have been less but for the failure of the rice crop in the Kuki villages of the south western hills. Of the total amount remitted, Rs. 645, was on account of prize money to Tangkhul students who obtained good results in their annual examination, and Rs. 261 on account of rewards to Tangkhul Supervisors and Enumerators.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

1. *Legislation*—Nil

2. *Military Police Force*—The force is under the command of His Highness the Raja Durrani, his son in Briddum and Delhi, his brother, Rajkumar Dumbhu Singh acted as Commandant. The sanctioned strength is 7 Native Officers, 28 Non-Commissioned Officers, 1 Drill Instructor, 182 Sepoys, 3 Buglers and 10 Bandsmen. The actual strength on 31st March 1912 was 7 Native Officers, 28 Non-Commissioned Officers, 1 Drill Instructor, 178 Sepoys and 10 Bandsmen as against the full sanctioned strength on the 31st March 1911.

The force is armed with Tower muskets but there are 25 Martini-Heury rifles, available for use on expeditions or escorts.

The force is generally employed to provide guards for the Palace, the Jail and the Revenue Office and to preserve internal peace and quell any disturbances that

rise among the hill tribes. It also supplies a Guard of Honour to His Highness the Raja, escorts for him and the Vice-President of the District when they go to and from the Imphal Treasury, and escorts for treasure sent to and from the Imphal Treasury between Imphal and Kohima.

The outposts maintained during the year were :—

Kohima Road.—One outpost, 1 Non-Commissioned Officer and 5 Sepoys.

Imphal Road.—One outpost, 1 Non-Commissioned Officer and 5 Sepoys.

Wingai.—One outpost, 2 Non-Commissioned Officers and 12 Sepoys.

Subadar Kanta Singh continued to hold charge as Subadar-Major during the year. The cost of maintenance of the force during the year was Rs. 35,525, as compared with Rs. 30,419 in the previous year, the increase being due to the purchase of bandoliers and clothing, and to increases in the pay of certain ranks. The military is efficient, though not well armed.

Naga Police.—The two small Naga thanas on the Kohima road each contain the same force as in previous years, viz., one Head Constable and four Constables are under the Vice-President. As previously stated the Karong thana has been temporarily reinforced by additional Police, on account of a severe assault which took place in the vicinity. This was the only serious case reported by them during the year, but their presence undoubtedly acts as a deterrent to thefts upon the

Civil Police.—Ningthoujamba Gokul Singh, the late Police Member, was in charge till his death on the 15th May 1911, since when His Highness the Raja has been in charge.

The Civil Police force consists of one Sub-Inspector, four Head Constables, two Constables and 24 Constables. Of the four Head Constables one is a Gurkha and three are Manipuris. The Constables are armed with batons only.

There is only one thana in the valley, situated at Imphal. It has jurisdiction over Imphal, but when ordered by the Police Member or Judicial Member sends a Sub-Inspector to investigate cases in the district. There is an outpost under a Gurkha Head Constable at Sengmai in the north of the valley, to preserve order in the Gurkha settlement. The Tamlukpoki outpost has been removed to Cachar for the maintenance of order in the new settlements. It still controls the

entry of cattle into Cachar. During the year one case of murder, one case of dacoity and two cases of robbery were reported. The murder took place on the Cachar road at Jiribam. The murderer is still at large, and there is no likelihood of his apprehension. Three persons were arrested in connexion with the dacoity, of whom one was convicted and two dis-

missed in connexion with the robberies, two persons were apprehended, but were released for want of evidence. The number of burglaries increased, most of them being undetected. Cattle theft decreased slightly, but is still far too prevalent. The proportion of convictions to arrests increased, but detection work still leaves much to be desired.

The ratio of the Police, including Choukidars, to the population of the valley is 1 to 7. There is only one Policeman in every 2.8 square miles of the valley.

The cost of the body during the year was Rs. 9,944, as against Rs. 10,632 in the previous year.

Village Police.—The number of Choukidars was the same as in the previous year, 212. They are remunerated partly in cash and partly by grants of service

Criminal and Civil Justice.—There was no change in the number of courts or administration of Civil and Criminal Justice.

Panchayat courts have five members each. They sit as a bench to hear cases which are decided by the verdict of the majority. They try civil cases in which the parties are Manipuris. They also try criminal cases, but the Rural Panchayats have no power to impose sentences of imprisonment. Appeals from these courts go to the Cherap, which also hears original, civil and criminal cases that are beyond the jurisdiction of the subordinate courts.

The Darbar is the supreme court of appeal for all cases in which the Manipuri is concerned. It also tries original criminal cases which are beyond the jurisdiction of the Cherap.

* During the year the Sadar Panchayet tried 37 criminal cases in which 64 persons were concerned. Of these 64 were finally disposed of. The Rural Panchayet courts disposed of 205 out of 213 accused persons brought before them. The Cherap and the Darbar disposed of respectively 478 and 35 persons out of 529, and 57 persons brought before them.

As Appellate Courts, the Cherap and the Darbar respectively received 15 and 49 criminal appeal petitions, of which 11 and 32 were disposed of.

2,254 original civil suits were instituted in the Cherap and Panchayet courts, of which 79 were on account of landed property, as against 27 in the previous year, and 1,837 money suits as against 1,909 in the previous year. Certain classes of civil cases concerning land are disposed of by the Sub-Deputy Collector, from whose decisions an appeal lies to the Vice-President. Fishery cases are tried by the Vice-President.

The total value of suits of all kinds was Rs. 45,170 as against Rs. 50,765 in the previous year. The average duration of a case was 1 month and 9 days. 518 applications referring to the execution of decrees for Rs. 22,601 were received by these courts, and 464 referring to Rs. 18,462 were disposed of. Of the 196 civil appeals before the Darbar, 153 were disposed of. The Cherap had in their file 290 civil appeal suits, of which 249 were disposed of. The court work of the Darbar was somewhat impeded by the absence in Delhi and Brindaban of some of the members for nearly three months. The progress of work, both in criminal and civil cases, in all the subordinate courts was very satisfactory.

All original cases in which the hill men are concerned are tried by the Vice-President. Appeals against the order of the Vice-President lie to the Political Agent who also tries serious cases committed to his court by the Vice-President and cases in which a British subject is a party.

In the hill court 181 accused persons were brought to trial and 119 persons were disposed of. The small proportion is due partly to the fact that many cases are postponed for disposal when I go on tour in the hills, and partly to my absence from the station for a considerable time at the Delhi Darbar, causing an accumulation of cases which could not be cleared off by the end of the year.

Thirty-four suits for landed property, 217 for money and 2 for rights, in total value of Rs. 16,157, were filed, as against 167 original suits, valued at Rs. 7,546, in the previous year.

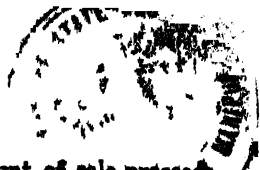
7. There has been no friction or want of reciprocity between the State and neighbouring districts.

8. *Prisons.*—The Jail at Imphal is the only Jail in the State. It is well built and is in good sanitary condition. Five inmates died during the year. Of the average population of 129-91, 5-56 on an average were sick. During the year, seven prisoners escaped but were recaptured.

On the 31st March 1912, there were 102 male convicts, two female convicts, 10 male under-trial prisoners, three male civil prisoners, one female civil prisoner and one lunatic in the Jail. Of the 116 male inmates 103 were Manipuris and 13 hill men. The females were all hill women.

The following statement shows how the labour of the Jail population was employed:—

				Men for one day.	
1.	(a) On State work under State Engineer	...	...	...	4,438
	(b) Municipal (station labour)	...	...	...	1,654
	(c) Pumping	...	...	...	2,726
	(d) Polo ground	...	...	...	2,186
	(e) Working for State Officials	...	...	...	11,846
2.	(a) Working in Jail garden	..	..	..	3,844
	(b) Weaving				855
	(c) Domestic				1,096
	(d) Office				4,204
	(e) Daily Room				45
	(f) Working in the Jail as cooks, sick attendants, &c.				4,869
3.	(a) Under-trial for court				759
	(b) Sick in Hospital				2,030
	(c) Lunatic	...	...	...	536
TOTAL				...	40,088



During the year Rs. 1,832 was credited to the State on account of sale-proceeds of manufactured articles, jail labour and garden products. Rs. 8,328 was expended on raw material, so the net amount earned by the prisoners during the year was Rs. 1,604, which is not very satisfactory.

9. There is no Municipality, though in Appendix XVI certain charges in connexion with the sanitation and lighting of Imphal are classed as Municipal.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

The rainfall of the year was normal and the outturn of rice in the valley good, although in places the crop was somewhat damaged by insects. The paddy crop may be taken as a 18-anna crop. The area under rice cultivation is roughly estimated at 3,87,000 *bighas* and that under other crops 53,000 *bighas*.

In addition to rice, which is the staple crop of Manipur, sugarcane, peas, tobacco, chillies, wheat, *khesari*, mustard, *matikalai*, and potatoes are grown in the valley. The rabi crop suffered somewhat from want of rain during December, January and February, but on the whole the outturn was fair.

The hillmen cultivate rice, which is their staple food, and a certain quantity of potatoes, cotton, maize, millet, *kachu*, chillies and *til*. The main supply of potatoes for the Imphal bazar comes from the hills.

2. This year is notable in Manipur, where climatic conditions make famine well-nigh unheard of, for the almost complete failure of the rice crop in the villages of the south-west hill tracts, which are chiefly Kuki. Scarcity first manifested itself in the Kuki villages near the Lushai border, in the latter part of October 1911 and thence rapidly spread to the North and East. The failure of the crop was due to the ravages of rats, attracted in the first instance by the seeding of the wild bamboo. As the bulk of the population relies entirely for its support on rice cultivation, eking out during the rains by subsidiary crops, distress began to make itself felt almost at once. The number of houses in the area chiefly affected is about 5,700, with a population of some 30,000. In November 1911 arrangements were made with Lakhipur (Cachar) traders for the supply of rice to the hill men on credit from their depôts, four in number, on the Barak River and near Jirighat.

In January, to accommodate villages situated at too great a distance from the Barak River, similar arrangements were made for the supply of rice on credit by Messrs. Hyat Ali, Ash Muhammad, who have shops at Imphal and Morang in the south of the valley.

Subsequently 5,000 maunds of rice were purchased by the State from Silchar merchants and are being distributed to the affected villages. Nothing approaching an actual state of famine exists, as the people, by eking out the supply of rice available with edible roots obtained in the jungle, will have no difficulty in existing till the millet and maize crops are harvested about the end of June. The crops in the North-West hills also failed partially but the distress in that area is in no way acute and no relief measures have been found necessary.

3. Labour is cheap, but not always easy to procure. The price of day labour in the valley is annas 4 and in the hills annas 6.

The price of rice was higher than in the previous year and much above the normal. But as the population of Manipur is essentially agricultural and the State produces much more rice than it can consume, the high price so far from causing suffering, was a source of prosperity. Moreover as it is customary in Manipur for subtenants to pay their rent in *dham* the educated classes, most of whom possess some land, were not seriously affected by the rise in price. The price of *matikalai* remained the same as in the previous year.

4. *Trade and Manufacture* — The Manipur Company, Ltd, has so far been unable to work its silk venture at a profit. In spite of the advantageous terms of land tenure offered to raiyats last year conditionally on their putting down mulberry, only 314 *bighas* of new land were taken for this purpose.

5. Weaving is a considerable industry in Manipur, but the attempt to introduce improved hand looms has not as yet produced any noticeable result. Only 10 women attended the weaving school to work under the two instructresses trained last year.

6. The principal forest produce of Manipur consists of timber and firewood. In addition 6 maunds of rubber, 24 maunds of beeswax and 7 maunds of agar, collected from the forests outside the Jiri rubber mahal, were exported by the lessees of the monopoly right of trade in these articles.

7. *Exports and Imports.*—The chief exports of Manipur are rice, timber and cattle, and to a less extent, chillies and mustard oil. During the year 1,08,086 maunds of rice were exported, 5,024 cattle (including buffaloes) and 118 ponies, of which 1,280 and 4 respectively were brought from Burma. The export of cows and female buffaloes is not permitted.

The principal imports are piece goods, kerosine oil, salt, sugar and betel nut, (which does not grow in Manipur). Some 7,000 maunds of Liverpool salt are now imported every year.

8. *Copper Mine*—The terms of the lease of the copper mine near Khongal thana, on the Burma border, to Messrs. Attia, Martin and Mukerji of Rangoon have not yet been finally settled. I visited the workings in August and found that there is undoubtedly copper present. The ore is rich, but it requires expert knowledge to say how far the vein is likely to extend.

9. *Public Works*—In Appendix XIX will be found all details of expenditure.

During the year the attention of the State Engineer and his subordinates was mainly engrossed in the water works. The contract for the greater part of the scheme was, on the advice of Mr. Disney, Sanitary Engineer to the Government, placed with Messrs. James Simpson & Co, Calcutta. The work at the head of the pipe line made considerable progress during the year. The weir across the Palok stream, which is to provide the water, is almost completed. The masonry bases for the Jewell filter, settling tank, wash tank, clear water tank and distribution cisterns have been constructed. The trenches for the main and distribution pipe lines have been dug. All this work was carried out departmentally by the State Engineer. But through the culpable negligence of the contracting firm only a very small proportion of the material (pipes, cisterns, &c.), was delivered at Manipur Road Station by the end of the year. The result is that it is now impossible to complete the work before the rains break, and we have no choice but to postpone the laying of the pipes till next cold weather. With the exception of the waterworks, State Public Works were mainly confined to repairs. Among the few original works, the construction of a civil police thana at Jirighat, the completion of the Sub-Deputy Collector's house and the construction of slab drains in the Cachar road may be noted.

In connexion with the palace and compound a sum of Rs. 6,971 was expended, including Rs. 3,498 for gilding the temple domes. A coach house was built and the ground near the palace was levelled to a certain extent.

Since the resignation of Mr. Pritchard on 18th April, Mr. H. Benson has been in charge, and has carried out the duties of his department satisfactorily.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

1. Full details of receipts and expenditure will be found in Appendix XXII.

2. *Receipts*—Under the head "Demand" only the budget estimates for "Foreigners' Tax," "Forests," "Tea Seed," "Law and Justice," "Jail," "Export Taxes" and "Miscellaneous" have been included, as it is not possible to give specific figures for the demand under these heads.

The gross total revenue of the State was Rs. 5,18,626, as against Rs. 4,95,526 in the previous year. There was an increase under heads "Land Revenue," "Hill Tribes," "Fishing," "Foremen's Tax," "Ferry Revenue," "Salt Revenue," "Tea Seed," "Jail," "Export Taxes" and "Miscellaneous," and a decrease under heads "Forests," "Law and Justice" and "Excise."

The increase under the head "Land Revenue" is due to the following causes:—

(1) The receipts from the Jiri settlement are for the first time included under this head.

(2) There was an increase of Rs. 2,095 in the current demand for the Manipur valley.



(3) A prosperous year resulted in less remission and a higher percentage of collection.

The increase under the head "Hill Tribes" is principally due to a higher demand, consequent on the greater number of recorded houses.

With regard to "Fisheries" the forecast in the report for 1910-11 that the loss of that year would be the gain of the current year has been fully realised. There were, however, two or three fisheries which could not be completely drained during the year. This accounts for the large amount of balance in arrear. These fisheries have now passed into other hands, and I fear a considerable portion of the balance will have to be written off as irrecoverable. The large sum remitted is on account of the arrear revenue of 1910-11 and is due to the loss suffered by the lessees during that year.

The increase under the head "Salt" is due to the collection of arrears of previous year. But the income from this source is steadily decreasing, owing to the competition of imported salt.

In spite of the duty the export of rice and cattle continues to increase.

The increase under the head "Miscellaneous" is mainly due to Land Revenue fines, the receipt of Rs. 1,210 from the Government Khedda Department, Burma, being the grazing fees of elephants which summered in Manipur, and the fact that more work was done by the State Engineer for private persons than in the previous year.

The following are the details under this head :—

	Ra.
Receipts by the State Engineer on account of work done for private persons and rent of dwelling houses	4,175
Sale proceeds of ammunition	1,451
Grazing fees of elephants	1,210
Land Revenue fines	1,166
Other miscellaneous items	5,171
Total Ra. ...	18,173

There was a decided fall in the income from forests on the Cachar border, which forms the bulk of the revenue under the head "Forests." Possibly the system of allowing the extraction of timber without any check is beginning to react unfavourably.

The scheme for the systematic working of the forests submitted to Government by Mr. Perrée, of which mention was made in the report of the previous year, has not as yet been sanctioned. The royalty on timber brought to the Manipur valley decreased slightly. But on the other hand the royalty on the monopoly of rubber, beeswax, ivory and deer horns and receipts from the Langol hill reserve forests increased. The monopoly above referred to came to an end during the current year, and was resold by auction, falling to the previous lessee. But as the amount of rubber brought in has steadily dwindled to practically nothing during the past few years, owing to the practice of tapping the roots of the trees, rubber has been excluded from the monopoly and the hill men are forbidden to collect it. During the year under report arrangements have been made with the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation of Rangoon for working the teak forests on the Burma border. A lease has been drafted on the lines of the leases received by the Corporation from the Burma Government and submitted to Government for sanction.

The details of the forest receipts are as follows :—

	Ra.
Manipur State's share of the collection by the Cachar authorities ...	18,795
Royalty collected by toll stations from timber and wood brought to the Manipur valley	3,482
Royalty on the monopoly of rubber, beeswax, ivory and deer horns ...	947
Amount received from Langol and Haingang reserve forests ...	1,488
Total Ra. ...	25,707

Receipts on account of court fees were Rs. 2,549 as against Rs. 2,190 in the previous year. But fines, &c., decreased, the net result being a fall in the receipts under the head "Law and Justice."

The receipts under the head "Excise" depend entirely on the amount bid for the Imphal ganja and opium shops, which are the only sources of Excise revenue.

With the exception of Rs. 2,325 on account of Land Revenue all the arrears outstanding from previous years have been either realised or remitted.

3. *Expenditure*.—The total expenditure was Rs. 5,46,795 as against Rs. 4,56,863 in the previous year, the large increase being mainly due to the Delhi Darbar and the waterworks.

The expenditure in excess of the budget estimate under the head "Hill tribes" is due to the purchase of rice for the villages suffering from scarcity.

Out of a total expenditure of Rs. 45,903 on account of His Highness's visit to Delhi on the occasion of the Imperial Darbar only Rs. 20,903 was spent out of the sum of Rs. 24,310 sanctioned from the Reserve. The amount sanctioned from the Reserve on account of waterworks was Rs. 1,35,500. But the delay of the contractors rendered it possible to spend only Rs. 49,543. In spite of these extra expenses, the Reserve was depleted to the extent of only Rs. 28,169, the closing balances on 31st March 1911 and on 31st March 1912 being Rs. 3,31,125 and Rs. 3,02,956 respectively.

The first instalment of Rs. 1,00,000 out of the loan of Rs. 2,00,000 from Government for the waterworks was made available in March last, but not having been incorporated in the State accounts before the close of the year, does not form part of the closing balance. It has not been drawn upon as yet. This is due to the failure of the contracting Company to deliver the material at the stipulated time.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND SANITATION.

1. *Medical*.—The number of dispensaries remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 4. The number of outdoor patients decreased slightly, while the number of indoor patients in the Imphal dispensary increased. The health of the people was better than in the previous year.

Thirty-two major and 477 minor operations were performed, as against 33 major and 461 minor operations in the previous year.

2. *Vaccination*.—Out of 13,233 vaccinations, 11,786 were successful, 130 unsuccessful and the result of 1,317 was unknown.

3. As no adequate machinery exists for recording births and deaths, no attempt is made to collect vital statistics.

4. *Epidemics*.—There was no epidemic during the year. Malaria, though prevalent, was not so virulent as in the previous year. A large number of people suffered from worms.

5. *Waterworks*.—The reasons for the non-completion of the waterworks have been given above. However, considerable progress has been made with the scheme, and it is to be hoped that it really will be completed during the coming year.

6. *Personnel*.—Captain H. C. Buckley, R.M.S., acted as Civil Surgeon from 1st April to 20th August 1911. Captain C. H. Fielding, R.M.S., was in charge from 1st August 1911 to 31st March 1912.

CHAPTER VII

EDUCATION.

1. *Higher Education*. The Johnstone School at Imphal is a Middle English school, but teaches up to the High School standard. Two pupils were sent from this school to Silchar High School, to prepare themselves for the Matriculation Examination of 1912 but only one passed the Text Examination and was allowed to appear.

Out of 227 scholars on the rolls on 31st March 1912, 216 were Manipuris, 4 Manipuri Muhammadans and 6 foreigners.

The other two Middle English Schools are the Bengali School at Imphal and the Ukhrul School in the Tangkhul Hills.

The average attendance in the three Middle English Schools was as follows:—

Johnstone School	...	...	...	...	250.5
Bengali School—					
Boys	...	...	...	...	55.8
Girls	...	...	...	...	1.9
Ukhrul School	...	...	...	...	66.08

2. *Primary Education.*—There is one Upper Primary School at Imphal, to which boys passing the Lower Primary Examination in the 2nd and 3rd division are admitted. Boys passing in the 1st division are allowed to enter the Johnstone School. There were 66 Lower Primary Schools in the valley as against 62 in the previous year. The number in the Tangkhul Hills was the same as in the previous year.

In these schools (both Upper and Lower Primary) 4,448 boys and 23 girls were on the rolls on 31st March. The average attendance was 3354.99 as against 2925.47 in the previous year.

Of the 66 Lower Primary Schools in the valley, 4 are Madrasahs, 1 a Tal and 1 a girls' school.

In the northern hills there were seven schools at the conclusion of the previous year, with 95 boys on the roll. Of these seven schools, three were abolished from the beginning of the year under report, on account of continued bad attendance. There were four Kuki schools among the villages on the Lushai border. These schools submit no returns and have therefore not been included in Appendix XXV. These four and the four remaining schools in the northern hills were closed at the end of the year, as I am convinced that they are of no practical value. The money thus saved will be devoted to increasing the number of scholarships for hill boys held at Imphal where they receive better tuition and supervision.

3. During the year the Manipuri translations of two books were reprinted.

4. *Teaching Staff.*—There are 132 teachers in the Valley Primary schools, of whom 100 are Manipuris born in the State, 17 Manipuris born outside the State, 12 Manipuri Muhammadans and three foreigners. One teacher has read up to the second class and one to the third class of the Matriculation standard, two hold Middle English certificates, one a Normal School certificate, 84 Upper Primary certificates, 35 Lower Primary certificates and seven Persian title certificates. The mistress of the girls' school holds no certificate, but has read up to the Lower Primary standard.

5. *Buildings.*—The school buildings in Imphal and the Ukhrul school are kept in repair by the State. Outside Imphal, eight new school-houses were constructed by the villages concerned. School buildings throughout the valley are repaired by the villagers themselves.

6. *Expenditure.*—The Middle English schools in Imphal are maintained mainly by grants-in-aid from the State and partly by fees from the pupils. All Primary schools, both in the valley and in the hills, are maintained by the State. But a small schooling fee is paid by the pupils of the Upper Primary school. The cost to the State on all accounts of education was Rs. 36,135, of which Rs. 5,046 was on account of hill schools and was charged to "Hill tribes." Rs. 1,212 spent on buildings and furniture was charged to "State Works."

7. On 31st March seven scholars aided by State scholarships were prosecuting their studies outside the State. Of these, two were at Dacca college preparing themselves for the Intermediate examination, one at the Silchu High school, three at the Sylhet Government High school, and one at the Berry White Medical school at Dibrugarh.

8. Physical drill is taught in all schools. The boys of the Lower Primary schools do *deshi kavat*, while those of the Middle English and Upper Primary schools are instructed in gymnastics. The Upper Primary school was equipped with gymnastic apparatus during the year. A regular gymnastic instructor has been appointed.

9. *Inspection.*—The inspection of schools in the valley by the Deputy Inspector, Babu Golap Singh, and the two inspecting Pandits has somewhat improved, every school being inspected regularly.

A new inspection form was introduced during the year, which enables the controlling authorities to keep a better check on the inspecting staff.

Results.—At the Upper Primary examination 78 candidates appeared, of whom 19 passed in the first division, seven in the second division, and three in the third division. At the Lower Primary scholarship examination 237 boys appeared and 129 passed, 71 being placed in the first division, 61 in the second division, and seven in the third division.

11. **Library.**—The library is a depository, maintained for supplying the various schools with books on payment. The sale proceeds amounted to Rs. 1,252. Rs. 1,009 worth of stock was purchased during the year, and the value of stock in hand on 31st March was approximately Rs. 3,600.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. **Veterinary.**—There is a veterinary dispensary in Imphal, under charge of a Veterinary Assistant, who treats free of cost any animal brought to the dispensary or shown him during his tours. 1,951 animals were treated by him in the dispensary and 256 on tour. 26 cattle were inoculated against rinderpest and 94 horses against anthrax, by the serum alone method.

Outbreaks of Rinderpest, foot and mouth disease, hæmorrhagic septicæmia and black-quarter were reported; 193 animals died of various contagious diseases. The reporting of contagious diseases by the village choukidars has much improved, but still leaves something to be desired. There was some opposition on the part of the foreign carters to inoculation, but as a rule it is welcomed.

There can be no doubt that the institution of a veterinary dispensary has proved a decided success.

2. There is a printing press at Imphal, which only prints bills, forms, vernacular notices, &c.

3. During the year rewards were paid for the destruction of nine tigers, 12 leopards and 45 bears.

4. I was Vice-President of the Manipur State Darbar throughout the year. Ningthoujam Gokul Singh, the Police Member of the Darbar died on 15th May 1911, since when the post has remained vacant. Rajkumar Pushkar Singh, great uncle of His Highness the Raja and President of the Cherap Court, died on 31st May 1911. Babu Ambika Charan Ghose, Superintendent, State Office and Darbar Clerk performed his duties most satisfactorily. All the establishments of the various offices under the Manipur State have worked well during the year.

J. C. HIGGINS, I.C.S.,

Vice-President of the Manipur State Darbar.

APPENDIX I.

names of High Officials in the Manipur State and Residency Officials showing changes during the year 1911-1912.

NAME OF OFFICER.	Appointment.	PERIOD.	
		From	To
1	2	3	4
Col J. Shakespear, C.I.B., D.S.O., I.A.	Political Agent ...	1st April 1911 ...	31st March 1912.
J. C. Higgins, Esq., I.C.S.	Vice-President, Manipur State Darbar.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
J. W. Pritchard, Esq....	State Engineer ...	Ditto ...	18th April 1911.
H. Benson, Esq. ...	Ditto ...	19th April 1911	31st March 1912.
Rajkumar Dumbra Singh Senapati	Ordinary Member of the Manipur State Darbar.	1st April 1911 ...	Ditto.
Ramananda Singh ...	Moirang Ningthou ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Ningthoujamba Gokul Singh ...	Ordinary Member of the Manipur State Darbar.	Ditto ...	15th May 1911.
Seogaijam Ibunga Chauba Singh ..	Ditto Ditto ...	Ditto	31st March 1912.
Maibia Tamra Singh ...	Additional Member ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Nongmaithem Nene Singh ...	Ditto Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Nongmaithem Tomchaoba Singh ..	Ditto Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Rajkumar Pushkar Singh	President of the Cherap Court.	Ditto ...	31st May 1911
Rajkumar Digendra Singh ...	Member of the Cherap Court.	Ditto ...	31st March 1912.
Chingakham Jhanajit Singh ...	Ditto Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Chandra Mukha Singh Pukhramba	Ditto Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto.
Angom Tomchaoba Singh ...	Ditto Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Ningthoujam Kulachandra Singh .	Ditto Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Moulvi Abdul Wahed, Sub-Deputy Collector.	Officer in charge of Land Revenue Office.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Babu Gagan Chandra Aditya ...	Superintendent, Agency Office.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Babu Ambica Charan Ghose ..	Superintendent, State Office	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Naba Kanta Singh ...	Subadar-Major, Military Police.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Golap Singh ...	Deputy Inspector of Schools	Ditto ...	Ditto.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Manipur State.

DESCRIPTION.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in Manipur State for the year 1911-1912.

ARM OF SERVICE.	NUMBERS OF MORTING OFFICERS AND MEN.						DETAILS OF FORCE AT END OF THE CURRENT YEAR.							Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the Force including borsemen.
	At end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Bataillon or Batteries.	Number of Guns.	European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non Commissioned Officers.	Fighting Men.		
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, etc.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Cavalry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs
Support ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Artillery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Infantry ...	220	10	...	...	13	226	1	225	...	7	28	191	36,525
Imperial Service Troops ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	220	10	...	...	13	226	1	225	...	7	28	191	36,525

APPENDIX IV (1).

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Military Police, for the year 1911-1912.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFICE.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total out.	PUNISHMENT.			REWARDS.		EDUCATION.	
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Subadar Major ...	1	Rs A. P. 55 0 0	600	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Drill Instructor ...	1	31 8 0	378	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Subadars ...	2	35 0 0	840	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Jamadars ...	4	25 0 0	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Havildars ...	17	12 0 0	2,448	...	...	1	...	...	17	...
Do Major allowance ...	...	3 0 0	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Narks ...	11	10 0 0	1,320	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
Sepoys ...	182	7 0 0	15,228	9	30	2	...	...	150	40
Buglers ...	3	7 0 0	252	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do Major allowance ...	...	3 0 0	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Master do ...	...	2 0 0	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drill Sepoys (allowance to 3 Sepoys) ...	...	1 0 0	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rate Lance Narks (allowance to 2 Sepoys) ...	...	1 0 0	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Good conduct pay of 60 Sepoys ...	...	1 8 0	1,080	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Good conduct pay of 63 Sepoys ...	...	1 0 0	768	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Band Establishment.</i>										
Bandmaster ...	10	7 0 0	840	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Bandmaster (allowance) ...	...	5 0 0	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bandmaster (allowance to 3 Sepoys) ...	...	1 0 0	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bandmaster allowance ...	...	2 0 0	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Clerical and Miscellaneous.</i>										
Head Clerk ...	1	15 0 0	540	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Writer (allowance to a Sepoy) ...	...	2 0 0	94	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Armourer ...	1	20 0 0	240	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Tailor ...	...	1 0 0	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carpenter ...	...	1 0 0	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chief Clerk ...	...	1 0 0	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yuh ...	1	1 0 0	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moh ...	1	7 0 0	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syte ...	1	7 0 0	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweepers ...	4	8 0 0	384	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Hospital Establishment.</i>										
Compounder ...	1	15 0 0	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Water carrier ...	1	8 0 0	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweeper ...	1	8 0 0	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	...	...	27,474	9	30	2	...	...	191	40

APPENDIX IV (3).

Statement showing the strength, cost and discipline of the Civil Police for the year 1911-1912.

No of Officers.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total cost.	PUNISHMENT.			REWARDS.		EDUCATION.	
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		At Rs 46 for 3 months	138							
Spectator ...	1	At Rs. 48 for 9 months	432	...	...	.	...	1	1	...
		Ra. 5 allowance	60							
Constables ...	4	2 at Rs. 20 each	480							
		1 at Rs. 15 plus Rs 2-8 allowance	210	1	.	..	...	1	4	...
Constables	2	1 at Rs 12	144							
		2 at Rs 12 each	288		.	.	...	.	2	..
		3 at Rs 9 each	324							
		Good conduct allowance								
		Ra 1 to 1	12							
Men ...	24	4 at Rs. 8 each	384	..	2	2	.	...	7	...
		13 at Rs 7 each	1,092							
		4 at Rs 10 each	480							
Men ...	212	At Rs. 2 each	5,088	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1	At Rs. 5	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	...	.....	9,192	1	2	2	...	2	14	..

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Civil Police in the Manipur State during the year 1911-1912.

STATE.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent up for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions, columns 4 and 5.		Percentage of convictions of accused sent up for trial.		REMARKS.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
16. Imphal.	298	304	179	195	85	100	50	76	120	118	32.9	38.9	60.41	76.7	One man died in jail
..	298	304	179	195	85	99	50	76	120	118	32.9	38.9	60.41	76.7	

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen, and amount of recoveries in the Manipur State during the year 1911-1912

MANIPUR STATE	Amount stolen		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.	
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Ra	Rs	Ra	Ra	Ra	Ra
Imphal Thana ...	7,915	11,078	1,544	5,079	19.5	45.3
TOTAL ...	7,915	11,078	1,544	5,079	19.5	45.3

Statement showing the number of crimes, number of cases disposed of

Description of Offences.	NUMBER OF OFFENCES.				Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.	Imprisonment.					Imprisonment and fine.			
				Simple.					Alrigous.	Simple.	Alrigous.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Public servant taking gratification other than legal remuneration in respect of an official act, section ... 161	...	1	1	..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Taking gift to help to recover stolen property, &c., section... 215	1	1	2	3	1	.	...	..	...	...	...
Possession of Queen's coin by a man who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof, section ... 243	...	1	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...
Murder, section ... 302	...	1	1	...	1	1	..	...	...	...	...
Voluntarily causing hurt, section ... 323	...	2	3	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Voluntarily causing grievous hurt, section ... 325	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	..	.	..	...
Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means, section ... 326	1	1	2	1	2	1	...	..	...	...	...
Rape, section ... 376	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Theft, section ... 379	8	29	47	43	42	50	17	...	13	.	1	
Theft in dwelling-houses, &c., section ... 380	5	35	40	34	36	40	17	...	15	..	1	
Theft by clerk or servant of property in possession of master, section ... 381	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity, section ... 395	...	1	1	.	1	3	1	...	...	...	...
Robbery, section ... 399	..	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt to voluntarily cause hurt in committing robbery, section ... 411	...	1	1	..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal breach of trust, section 406	1	1	2	6	..	...	...	...	...	...	..)
Carried over ...	17	90	107	87	93	102	36	...	20	...	8	

BOOK VII.

and other modeling work in the Mississippi State during the year 1911-12.

THESE ARE THE NAMES OF THE

[illegible]

Statement showing the number of crimes, number of cases disposed of,

Description of Offences.	Number of Offences.			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of Persons			
	Relates from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.	
								Simple.	Severely.	Simple.	Severely.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Brought forward ...	17	90	107	87	93	102	36	...	24	...	3
criminal breach of trust by carrier, &c., section ... 407	...	1	1	1	1	..	..	...	...	..	...
criminal breach of trust by a clerk or servant, section ... 408	...	2	2	2	2	...	..	...	...	...	..
dishonestly receiving stolen property, section ... 411	3	21	24	10	23	52	20	...	14	...	2
assisting in concealment of stolen property, section ... 414	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...
cheating by personation, section 419	...	1	1	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
murder by killing or maiming any animal of the value of Rs. 10, section ... 428	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
murder by killing or maiming cattle, &c., or any animal of the value of Rs. 50, section ... 429	..	2	2	2	2	1	1	...	1	...	...
murder by fire, section ... 436	1	2	3	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	1
house trespass, section ... 448	..	1	1	..	1	1	...	...	..	...	...
lurking house trespass or house breaking in order to commit offence punishable to imprisonment, section ... 454	..	5	5	14	5	..	...	...	...	...	..
lurking house trespass or house breaking by night to commit offence punishable with imprisonment, section ... 457	2	170	172	110	168	32	15	...	15	...	...
attempt to lurking house trespass or house breaking by night to commit offence punishable with imprisonment, section ... 457	...	3	3	..	3	2	1	...	1	..	...
lurking house trespass or house breaking by night after preparation made for causing hurt to any person, section ... 458	1	...	1	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	..
making a false document, section ... 464	...	1	1	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	...
having possession of forged document with intent to use it as genuine, section ... 471	...	1	1	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	...
using as genuine a forged document, section ... 471	...	1	1	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	...
enticing with criminal intent a married woman, section ... 498	...	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	...	...	1
TOTAL ...	24	304	328	17	204	195	78	...	24	...	6

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Manipur State during the year 1911-1912.

NAME OF COURT.	Number of offences reported during the year.		NUMBER OF PERSONS DEALT WITH.								Persons disposed of.				
	Past year.	Present year.	Remaining at the end of the past year.	Brought to total in 1911-1912					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Overruled.	Commenced or referred to.	Total, disposed or terminated.
				Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of Court.	Past year.	Present year.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Manipur State Darbar ..	8	9	..	28	..	24	8	8	9	97	..	20	10	..	28
Hill Court ..	73	86	80	11	17	71	3	..	183	181	26	41	60	3	1 09
Cherap Court ..	359	399	55	235	26	78	75	51	670	539	206	131	100	3	2 63
Town Panchayat Court ..	38	37	4	..	11	82	..	..	73	67	3	65	6	..	3
Rural Panchayats ..	129	128	2	..	112	50	44	..	236	218	60	75	27	21	9
TOTAL ..	603	628	141	290	176	273	127	99	946	1,047	343	216	209	31	4 148

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Manipur State during the year 1911-1912.

TRIBUNALS.	Number of appeals filed.	NUMBER OF PERSONS AND CASES.													
		Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry, etc., ordered.	
		Persons.	Cases.	Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.
				Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Manipur State Darbar	43	13	12	6	6	4	3	18	10	..	..	..	..	1	1
Cherap Court ..	16	9	8	4	2	4	2	12	4	..	..	..	..	..	4
TOTAL ..	59	22	20	10	8	8	5	30	14	..	..	..	..	1	5

APPENDIX X.

CIVIL WORKS :— Nature and Value of original suits filed and disposed of during the year 1911-1912.

TRIBUNALS	Opening balance		Filed during the year received by transfer or remand.		Total	Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance	SUITS FILED DURING PRESENT YEAR.										SUITS DISPOSED OF DURING PRESENT YEAR						
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.		Past year	Present year.		No. of suits.	Suits regarding landed property	Suits for m. l. or transaction	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000.	Ex parte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Manipur State Darbar	18	60	167	284	41	313	14	161	60	17	10,157	11	217	21	214	31	..	17	39	48	60	9,645	6 3 5		
Cherap Court ..	9	19	318	282	244	300	411	70	11	10	1,507	11	146	97	106	88	2	47	27	100	10,007	6 1 23			
Town Panchayat ..	1	211	177	182	41	1,101	100	11	21	4	144	11	11	17	11	1	..	412	47	140	684	11,027	6 1 9		
Rural Panchayats ..	11	1	848	78	9	819	83	761	41	1	14,006	27	151	194	788	..	..	91	118	66	694	12,006	6 1 40
Total ..	39	281	2,477	2,007	2,715	2,000	2,065	2,001	161	817	21,687	41	2,061	2,000	2,000	130	3	667	108	348	1,338	38,688	..		

APPENDIX XI.

CIVIL WORKS:—Results of applications for execution of decrees.

TRIBUNALS.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the register.			Total			Disposed of.			Closing balance			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year.		
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value of present year.	Past year.	Present year	Value of present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value of present year.	Past year.	Present year	Value of present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			
Sup Court	81	86	8,101	22	108	7,773	73	188	15,874	10	58	1,475	55	90	14,300	43	24	26
Sub Panchayat Court	51	47	8,083	151	418	14,828	402	492	22,911	267	405	16,987	4	57	5,924	27	20	1
TOTAL	102	102	16,184	373	526	22,601	475	680	38,785	37	464	18,462	102	147	20,224	70	44	27

APPENDIX XII.

CIVIL WORKS:—Number and Results of Appeals in Civil Suits, 1911-1912.

TRIBUNALS	Opening balance.		Filed during		Total.		Disposed of during		Closing balance.		Value of appeals during		How disposed of								Average duration.	
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Sup Court	3	7	124	180	187	180	180	180	7	43	14,266	14,078	91	80	27	28	22	16	28	14	7	8
Sub Panchayat Court	18	18	272	274	291	291	270	249	18	41	9,248	7,449	188	140	82	52	26	20	1	8	10	17
TOTAL	21	25	406	454	478	471	450	429	25	84	23,514	21,527	279	220	109	80	48	36	29	17	17	25

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jail and Lock-up in the Manipur Jail during the years 1911-1912.

STATES	NUMBER OF PRISONERS						DAILY AVERAGE			Total cost of Jail and Prisoners	Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among prisoners in Jail.
	Number	Remanded to Jail	Admitted to Jail	Present year		Past year	Present year	Number of persons remanded to the Jail of the year				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Imperial Manipur	1	123	377	478	500	129.42	129.91	119	Rs. 8,937	24 days	5	
TOTAL	1	123	377	478	500	129.42	129.91	119	8,937	24 days	5	

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of Documents in the year 1911-1912.

NAME OF STATE.	Documents presented for registration		NATURE OF DOCUMENTS REGISTERED										Documents registered		Value of Documents registered		Documents which registry has been refused		Documents remaining unsatisfied or pending execution at the close of the year	
			Mortgages		Sale Deeds		Wills		Money Lends		Miscellaneous									
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21

Nil.

APPENDIX XV

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration during the year 1911-12.

DESCRIPTION	PAST YEAR			PRESENT YEAR		
	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realised	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Nil.

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities of the Manipur State during the year 1911-12.

NAME.	Opening Balance on 1st April 1911.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March 1912.
		Past	Present		Past	Present.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					Rs	P	
City of Imphal					1811	1,004	
City of Kohima					910	502	
City of Jorhat					1,003	2,086	
Total					5,354	4,885	

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of Rainfall in the Manipur State during the year 1911.

MANIPUR STATE.	April 1911.	May 1911.	1911.	July 1911.	August 1911.	September 1911.	October 1911.	November 1911.	December 1911.	January 1912.	February 1912.	March 1912.	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past 10 years.
1	2	3		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	6.80	4.85		5.82	11.89	3.16	2.82	0.04	0.00	0.23	1.41	5.28	53.80	66.06	51.92

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of Staple Food-grains.

ARTICLES.	During March past year. Per md.			During March present year. Per md.			REMARKS.
1	2			3			4
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Paddy ...	0	12	0	1	2	0	
Rice, 1st quality ...	1	12	0	2	0	0	
" 2nd " ...	1	8	0	1	14	0	
Matikalai ...	4	0	0	4	0	0	

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on State Public Works during the year 1911-12.

DESCRIPTION OF WORKS.	STATE FUND.			LOCAL FUND.			TOTAL.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.
I. ESTABLISHMENT—							
State Engineer's Pay	6,187
Office Establishment	3,483
Cachar Road Establishment	1,480
Valley Road-houses and aerias	948
Valley Road Establishment	1,689
Imphal Establishment	827
Tanks and Water Establish-ment	219
Temporary Establishment	309
Travelling Allowances	182
Palace Establishment	420
II. MAO-MANIPUR ROAD—							
Contribution to Mao-Manipur Road	30,000
III. BUILDINGS IN IMPHAL—							
Repairs Jail Buildings	918	...	...	...	...	948
Jail Miscellaneous	52	...	...	...	...	52
Repairs State Engineer's Office, Workshops and Jail	398	...	...	...	...	398
Repairs State Office Building	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000
Land Revenue Office	166	...	...	...	...	166
" Chief and Panchayet Courts	455	...	...	...	...	455
" Deputy Inspector Schools Office	100	...	...	...	...	100
" Dik Bungalow Building	205	...	...	...	...	205
" Darbar Hall Building	85	...	...	...	...	85
" Education Buildings	524	...	...	...	...	524
" Schools	497	...	...	...	...	497
" Johnstone School
" School Furniture	101
Carried over	4,420	...	...	...	...	40,483

APPENDIX XIX—Continued.

Expenditure on State Public Works during the year 1911-1912—Continued.

Description of Works.	STATE FUNDS.			LOCAL FUNDS.			Total.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.
Brought forward ...	...	4,430	...	...	...	...	50,536
MILITARY POLICE BUILDINGS—							
Repairs to Buildings ...	...	978	...	...	...	...	...
" Hospital and Furniture ...	1,096	...	...	...	...	...	...
Repairs Sub-Assistant Surgeon's Quarters ...	...	196	2,804	...	...	...	2,804
CIVIL POLICE BUILDINGS—							
Repairs to Police Thana ...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...
Constructing Jirighat Thana ...	878	...	1,378	...	...	...	1,378
MEDICAL BUILDINGS—							
Repairs Civil Hospital ...	...	131	...	...	...	...	131
" Sub-Assistant Surgeon's Quarters ...	...	14	...	...	...	...	14
Repairs Kachching Dispensary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Mao Thana Dispensary ...	...	32	...	...	...	...	32
Repairs Palace Dispensary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Supply Hospital Furniture ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Repairs Theatre Hall, Babupara ...	...	200	200	...	...	...	200
RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS—							
Vice President's Bungalow ...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...
State Engineer's ...	...	470	...	...	...	...	...
Sub-Deputy Collector's Bungalow ...	2,708	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Head Master's Bungalow ...	...	149	...	...	...	...	...
State Office Head Clerk's Bungalow ...	...	160	...	...	...	...	...
Hill Office Head Clerk's Bungalow ...	...	160	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Assistant's Bungalow ...	...	54	...	...	...	...	...
Clerk's Quarters ...	...	1,378	5,353	...	...	...	5,353
OFFICE CONTINGENCIES—							
Stationery and office contingencies ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	791
PALACE AND CONNECTED BUILDINGS—							
Repairs Palace building ...	...	637	...	...	...	...	637
" " mandob ...	...	161	...	...	...	...	161
" " kitchen ...	...	18	...	...	...	...	18
" " stable ...	...	11	...	...	...	...	11
Hiding Temple Dome with gold ...	3,498	...	...	...	...	...	3,498
Tennis and polo ground ...	...	645	...	...	...	...	645
Constructing Palace coach house ...	1,850	...	...	...	...	...	1,850
" Jaga's house ...	816	...	...	...	...	...	816
" kitchen for Palace ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cherap and Pennasakpas ...	525	...	...	...	...	...	525
Repairs Summer Residence in Langthabal ...	...	250	...	...	...	...	250
Constructing Senapati's house ...	4,696	...	...	...	...	...	4,696
" Morang Ningthou's ...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
Furniture, Palace Reception Room ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,083
Lighting Japamohan, Mandob and Sri Gayadhat temple ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,430
Palace furniture ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	658
Palace ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,879
CACHAR ROAD—							
Annual repairs road ...	...	1,978	...	...	...	...	...
Petty ...	...	371	...	...	...	...	...
Suspension bridges repairs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other bridges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rest house ...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...
Constructing slab drains ...	...	1,168	4,007	...	...	...	4,007
Carried over ...	17,180	14,788	13,148	...	...	...	98,967

APPENDIX XIX—Continued.

Expenditure on State Public Works during the year 1911-1912—Continued.

Description of Works.	STATE FUNDS.			LOCAL FUNDS.			Total.
	Original.	Repairs	Total.	Original.	Repairs	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Brought forward ..	Rs 17,150	Rs 14,786	Rs 31,936	...	...	...	Rs 66,872
VALLEY ROADS—							
Repairs bridges ...	..	3,301	...	..	...	..	..
Drain pipes	..	91	...	..	...	..	..
Road improvement	..	990	...	..	...	..	..
Repairs rest-houses	..	890	...	..	...	..	..
Repairs Burma road	..	1,609	...	..	...	..	..
Remotelling road	...	6,298	12,618	..	...	..	12,618
NEW WATERWORKS—							
Imperial water supply scheme ..	..	...	...	..	...	..	49,548
TAKES AND WATER SUPPLY—							
Repairs to pumps, etc	..	677	677	...	...	..	677
STOCK AND STORES—							
Stores and material	..	...	...	..	...	..	12,054
PALACE GROUNDS—							
Levelling Palace ground	..	1,500	1,500	...	...	..	1,500
MARKETS AND BAZARS—							
Markets and bazars	...	649	649	..	..	..	649
PRIVATE WORKS—							
Private parties' works	...	...	...	..	...	...	2,296
GRATUITY—							
Gratuity to late State Engineer	...	...	...	...	..	...	3,600
ILLUMINATION—							
Illumination, State buildings on Delhi Darbar day	...	...	...	..	..	...	779
Municipal Expenditure as per Statement XVI	..	...	...	...	..	..	4,362
TOTAL ..	18,650	28,730	28,586	...	...	...	1,74,245

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural Stock in the Manipur State during the year 1911-1912

DISTRICT	Year.	Horses and Cattle				Horses	Mares	Colts and Fillies	Asses	Sheep and Goats	Ploughs.		Carts.	
		Bulls	Cows	Male	Female						With two bullocks	With four bullocks	Riding.	Load carrying
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Imphal	1911-1912	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,067

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the Manipur State during the year 1911-1912

NAME OF STATE	Opium		Tobacco		Taxes		TOTAL	
	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Imphal	1	Rs 915	1	Rs 171	..	...
TOTAL	1	915	1	171	..	...

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing Receipts and Disbursements of the Manipur State during the year 1911-1912**RECEIPTS.**

NATURE OF DEMAND.	DEMAND.			Collection during the current year.	Collection during previous year.	Remission during the current year.	Balance
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Balance at the commencement of the year ...	..	...	...	3,31,125	...	...	...
Land Revenue ..	12,039	3,20,774	3,33,713	3,20,220	3,13,561	1,739	11,764
Hill tribes ...	4,943	70,111	75,054	69,178	64,912	908	4,970
Fisheries ...	6,870	43,301	50,171	37,682	29,372	4,746	7,743
Foreigners' tax ..	..	8,000	8,000	5,256	5,016	...	...
Ferry Revenue ..	..	520	520	520	475	...	...
Salt Revenue ..	759	2,425	3,184	2,035	1,508	100	1,049
Forests ...	..	25,000	25,000	25,707	29,682	...	...
Tea Seed ...	..	1,000	1,000	709	699	...	...
Law and Justice ..	..	4,500	4,500	4,750	5,711	...	...
Jail ...	..	4,500	4,500	4,832	4,707	...	...
Excise ..	..	2,000	2,000	1,066	1,331	...	...
Kulm Valley Compensation.	..	6,270	6,270	6,270	6,270	...	...
Export taxes on Rice, Cattle, &c.	..	20,000	20,000	27,208	22,224	...	...
Miscellaneous ..	..	7,500	7,500	13,173	9,458	...	...
TOTAL ..	25,511	5,15,901	5,41,412	5,18,626	4,95,526	7,481	26,526
Opening balance ..	..	..	...	8,49,751	...	..	...

Statement showing Disbursements of the Manipur State during the year 1911-12.

NATURE OF EXPENDITURE	BUDGET ESTIMATE.		ACTUAL EXPENDITURE.	
	Current year	Previous year.	Current year.	Previous year.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. ADMINISTRATION				
Salaries and allowances of Vice-President ..	13,575	13,875	13,534	11,911
Travelling allowance of ditto ..	1,200	1,200	1,289	1,086
Salaries of Darbar Members ..	8,916	6,300	6,969	6,214
Salaries of Establishment ..	9,714	8,964	9,323	9,497
Travelling allowance ..	100	100	.....	67
Contingencies (including Census) ..	5,762	3,000	5,049	3,524
TOTAL ..	39,267	33,439	36,164	32,899
II—LAND REVENUE				
Salaries Deputy Collector's pay and pensionary contribution ..	3,260	...	3,209	1,003
Travelling allowance of ditto ..	500	...	444	370
Salaries of Establishment ..	3,756	3,696	3,964	3,769
Salaries of Establishment ..	3,632	5,412	5,813	5,594
Salaries of Establishment ..	9,024	9,024	8,441	8,089
Travelling allowance of Establishment and Travelling allowance ..	872	972	521	179
Contingencies ..	2,000	2,000	1,999	2,109
TOTAL ..	20,067	21,104	24,391	22,803
Carried over ..	64,334	54,543	60,555	54,801

APPENDIX XXII—Continued.

Statement showing Disbursements of the Manipur State during the year 1911-12.

NATURE OF EXPENDITURE.	BUDGET ESTIMATE.		ACTUAL EXPENDITURE.	
	Current year.	Previous year.	Current year.	Previous year.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward ...	64,334	43	60,555	54,003
III.—HILL TRIBES.				
ment	6,466	56	6,394	6,074
oies	2,350	50	2,718	2,297
ation Establishment	3,648	73	3,625	3,225
o Contingencies	1,790	82	1,421	1,326
oe Establishment	1,008	1,008	1,008	1,008
of rice for relief work in the Hills ... ..	.....	...	4,375	...
TOTAL ...	15,262	14,268	19,541	13,930
IV.—SALT.				
icies	1,000	500	...	...
V.—FORESTS.				
ment	1,608	1,608	1,709	1,596
icies	500	500	500	362
TOTAL ...	2,108	2,108	2,209	1,958
VI.—LAW AND JUSTICE				
ment	7,368	6,168	7,098	6,042
icies	500	500	436	318
TOTAL ...	7,868	6,668	7,534	6,360
VII.—RAJA'S CIVIL LIST				
allowance of His Highness the Raja ...	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000
nce of Raja's family and temples, in-				
allowance to Raja's Guru ...	12,480	12,180	12,023	12,708
e to the détenus at Nazaribagh ...	1,260	1,260	1,303	1,260
o Rai Bama Charan Mukerjee, Bahadur	780	780	780	780
f Private Secretary to His Highness				
ja. ... ..	...	6,000	...	1,750
g allowance of His Highness the Raja .	...	1,000	...	56
noies	30,000	30,000	30,182	29,923
rbar expenses ..	25,000		15,903	...
TOTAL ...	1,07,520	87,520	1,36,191	82,486
VIII				
rks	1,20,804	1,39,169	1,74,245	1,46,371
IX.—MILITARY POLICE				
he Force and Establishment ...	27,474	26,863	27,229	25,281
ancies	8,182	5,138	8,300	5,138
TOTAL ...	35,656	32,001	35,529	30,419
Grand total	2,52,522	2,52,735	4,35,800	3,52,295

APPENDIX XXII—Continued.

Statement showing Disbursements of the Manipur State during the year 1911-12—Continued.

NATURE OF EXPENDITURE	BUDGET ESTIMATE		ACTUAL EXPENDITURE	
	Current year.	Previous year.	Current year.	Previous year.
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Brought forward ..	3,52,522	3,36,776	4,25,800	3,38,295
X — CIVIL				
Pay of Establishment ..	9,552	9,940	8,804	8,543
Contingencies ...	1,948	1,896	1,140	2,094
TOTAL	11,500	11,836	9,944	10,637
XI.—JAIL				
Establishment ...	2,408	2,624	2,342	2,237
Clothing, food and miscellaneous ..	4,149	4,099	3,288	3,504
Manufacture ..	3,453	2,500	3,328	1,616
Expenses of Andaman prisoners ..	1,200	1,200	1,223	1,103
TOTAL	11,250	10,423	10,161	8,459
XII — MEDICAL				
Allowance of Civil Surgeon ..	1,275	1,275	1,275	1,275
Travelling allowance ..	800	800	186	561
Pay of State Sub Assistant Surgeon ..	667	935	474	419
Pay of other Establishment ..	3,121	2,868	2,672	2,522
Vaccination Establishment ..	840	840	840	480
Medicine, diet and other contingencies ..	5,641	5,091	7,791	5,079
Epidemic or special Establishment ..	1,000	1,000		
TOTAL	13,614	12,809	13,258	10,895
XIII — EDUCATION				
Pay of establishment ..	16,800	16,092	16,594	15,339
Exhibition grants ..	4,332	4,128	4,432	3,267
Contribution to Johnstone School and Bengali School ..	5,596	5,220	5,280	4,870
Travelling allowance ..	800	800	931	574
Scholarships ..	3,736	2,940	2,867	2,494
Books and Stationery ..	500	500	162	968
Miscellaneous ..	400	350	611	381
TOTAL	32,164	30,030	29,877	27,890
XIV — POSTAL				
Establishment ..	2,076	4,122	2,076	2,608
Contingencies ..		60	232	175
TOTAL	2,076	4,182	2,308	2,783
XV				
Expedition and tours ..	1,000	2,000	298	2,667
Carried over	3,88,916	3,71,844	4,59,143	3,68,046

APPENDIX XXII—*Concluded.*

statement showing Disbursements of the Manipur State during the year 1910-11—Continued.

NATURE OF EXPENDITURE.	BUDGET ESTIMATE.		ACTUAL EXPENDITURE.	
	Current year.	Previous year.	Current year.	Previous year.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward ...	3,88,916	3,71,844	4,59,143	3,68,086
XVI.				
... ..	500	500	289	239
XVII.				
... ..	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
VIII — MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTION.				
... ..	2,508	2,028	2,498	2,212
... ..	1,492	2,972	112	1,027
TOTAL ..	4,000	5,000	2,610	3,239
XIX.—VETERINARY.				
... ..	973	600	929	546
... ..	200	200	84	194
... ..	1,328	1,200	1,327	1,199
TOTAL ..	2,500	2,000	2,340	1,939
penditure of the year ...	4,82,736	4,66,146	5,46,795	4,66,863
ung balance ...	.....	.....	3,02,956	.....
GRAND TOTAL ...	.....	.....	8,49,751	.....

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Manipur State during the year 1911-12.

[illegible]

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital Statistics of the Manipur State for the year 1911-1912.

NAME.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.			
		Past year.	Present year			Past year.	Present year			Births.		Deaths.	
										Past year.	Present year	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Manipur State for the year 1911-1912.

Sl. No.	Present year	Description of schools.	Number of Pupils on roll on 31st March 1912				Daily average attendance		Expenditure			REMARKS.
			Past year		Present year		Past year.	Present year.	High School.	Secondary	Primary	
	2	3	4		5		6	7	8	9	10	11
		VALLABH SCHOOLS	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls				Rs		
2		Middle English	311	7	315	1	248 70	228 74		5,280		
1		Upper Primary	20		50		24 53	45 42				
66		Lower Primary	3,900	21	4,239	22	2755 84	3155 12			21,730	* Including expenses of inspection.
		TANUKHILL NAGA SCHOOLS										
1		Middle English	1	11	61	11	54 15	66 03				The amount spent on all Hill Schools was Rs. 5,045.
8		Lower Primary	164	1	179	1	145 10	164 55				

